Some Members expressed a feeling that Christians had latterly come in for a larger share of appointments. There was once a Christian Dewan, though a foreigner. The Durbar Physicians were invariably Christians. Mr. Watts was Chief Secretary to Government. The headships of the Education, Forest, P. W. and Police Departments were always in the hands of Christians. Professorships in the college were confined to Christians. Time was when the Dewan, the Chief Secretary, and the majority of the Peishkars belonged to one community. The Christians did not complain then and expected such toleration now in return. It should be realised that the State was bristling with privileges and inequalities and the aim should be to remove them.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Kocheeppan Mappillai, I won't detain you long. I will only say that your suggestion that the interchange of officers between the Revenue Department and the Devaswom Department should be so worked as not to operate to the detriment of any set of officers is a matter that will be taken up and examined by me in consultation with the Devaswom Commissioner.

I do not think that the other points taken in your representation call for any special remarks from me. They will all be borne in mind and kept steadily in view.

181. Sambavars and the Public Service.

MR. P. YESUDIAN (*Member, Nominated*) said that the following were the needs of the Sambavar community in the matter of public service :—

(i) All Sambavar youths who held School Leaving Certificates should be immediately appointed in the service.

(ii) The rule *re* maximum age limit fixed for entrance to the public service should be abrogated in favour of the Sambavar candidates.

(iii) Those who did not pass the public examinations should also be given some suitable appointments.

(iv) Suitable appointments should also be given to those who had completed one year's course in any of the classes from classes V to VII in Vernacular Schools, and Forms I to VI in English Schools.

(v) Sambavar youths should be given special training for the service.

(vi) All departments in the State should be thrown open to all classes and communities.

(vii) Twenty per cent. of the appointments in all the departments should be reserved for the Sambavars.

(viii) Mr. D. Roberts, the first B. L. from the Sambavar community, should be given a post in the High court; Mr. V. Moses, B. A., L. T., should be given a teacher's place immediately; Mr. Duraswami Siromani, B. A., should be taken as a clerk in the Secretariat; and Mr. Job Moses, a student in the Intermediate Class, Scott Christian College, Nagercoil, should have a scholarship of Rs. 10 a month.

DEWAN: You are not nominated to this Assembly to recommened a series of gentlemen for appointment.

MEMBER: I am appointed for my community; therefore I must point out its deplorable condition.

DEWAN: Your community is a different thing from the individual gentlemen whom you name and recommend.

The Member then proceeded with the other points in his representation and said that all Sambavar pupils who had completed one year's course in Form VI in English Schools and Class VII in Malayalam Schools should be allowed to appear for the public examination without their having to pass the selection examination. In the matter of examinations also the Sambavar pupils should be declared to have passed if they obtained 85 per cent. of the minimum of marks required. In each of the Vernacular Training Schools, the English Teachers' Training School and in the L. T. class, one Sambavar should be given the full salary as stipend, and one should be given a scholarship for his course of studies in the Sanskrit College. Similarly, in the Pleadership and B. L. classes, the Sambavar pupils should be given free scholarships until there were two vakils from that community in each of the civil courts in the State. Sambavar girls who did not pass any of the public examinations should be

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admitted into the midwifery and nursing classes and given stipends. Stipends should be given also to Sambavar pupils in the Fitter's class, Weaving class, Survey class and Vaccination class. A special examination should be held for the students who had studied in Forms I to VI in English schools and in Classes V to VII in Vernacular schools.

The Protector of the Depressed Classes should be a separate officer, as the present officer was not able to devote sufficient time for the sake of the depressed classes in the midst of his other official work as Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The Protector of the Depressed Classes should be chosen from among the Sambavars.

The Sirkar Vakils should be directed to conduct cases free in which the Sambavars were involved, in the Magistrates' courts, Village Panchayat courts and Bench Magistrates' courts.

Co-operative societies exclusively for Sambavars should be orgainsed and a Sambavar Group Secretary should be appointed on salary to instruct the Sambavars in the usefulness of Co-operative societies.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Yesudian, I have been searching in my mind to try and discover anything that you have not asked for, and if there are many like you in the Sambavar community, I am quite sure that the Sambavar community will not require any protector. (*Laughter.*) Your representations so far as they are general and touch the community as a whole will receive consideration. So far as they are personal and individualised, they will be ignored.

182. The economic development of the State.

MR. R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Member, Quilon taluk, Group II*) said that the financial stability of the State depended not merely in maintaining a proportion between the expenditure and revenues of the State, but also on the individual and collective wealth of the people. The Travancore Government had hitherto made no substantial effort to increase the wealth of the people. The efforts made by the several development departments were not adequate to solve the problem. The want of co-ordination of the activities of these departments was also another drawback of the present system.

In regard to Agriculture, a commission to find out the facilities for irrigation in all parts of Travancore and for preparing a scheme for improving minor irrigation should be appointed. Central Travancore and North Travancore were completely neglected in respect of agricultural facilities. Minor irrigation should be co-ordinated with the activities of the Agricultural Department. Only the Director of Agriculture should advise the Government where a minor irrigation work required improvement. The granting of agricultural loans should rightly form part of the duties of the Agricultural Department. At least, he should be the authority to recommend the grant. As most of the ryots are poor, manure and seeds should be given on credit to them. More funds should be allowed for the grant of agricultural and industrial loans. The Land Colonisation Scheme should be worked out by the Agricultural Department or by the Economic Development Board. Agricultural implements should be given for the ryots' use on the hire system. The export of *punnac* and other manures from the State should be prohibited. Large extents of land lay as waste in the possession of speculators. To check this evil, lands should be registered only on condition that they would be brought under cultivation within a fixed period of years.

A scheme should be prepared for planting jack, mango and other fruit-bearing trees as avenue trees on the sides of roads. They would be a source of profit to the Government besides being useful for shade.

Most of the cottage industries were dying out for want of protection from the Government. The Government were now properly helping only the weaving industry. The mat industry was not properly protected. The Government should take particular interest in organising co-operative societies among artisans such as carpenters and blacksmiths. In Japan, many things were being made with bamboo and *eatta*. Plenty of these materials were available in the Travancore Forests. In

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